Dateline **June 1, 1959**

Civil rights legislation proposed by the federal administration contains the following important bills:

HR 4399 (Celler) and S 955 (Dirksen, et al) would amend the United States Code, with respect to obstruction of court orders.

HR 4344 (Celler) and S 956 (Dirksen, et al) would amend the United States Code, to punish flight to avoid prosecution for unlawful destruction of educational or religious structures.

HR 4338 (Celler) and S 957 (Dirksen, et al) would provide for the retention and preservation of federal election records and to authorize the attorney general to compel the production of such records.

HR 4342 (Celler) and S 960 (Dirksen, et al) would extend the Civil Rights commission for two years.

HR 4348 (Celler) and S 942 (Goldwater, et al) would establish a Commission on Equal Job Opportunity Under Government Contracts.

S 958 (Dirksen, et al), no House bill, would assist the states in their desegregation programs.

S 959 (Dirksen, et al), no House bill, would provide for the education of children of members of the armed forces in communities in which public schools are closed.

All the above proposals have been lumped together in one house bill HR 4457 (McCulloch). There is no similar omnibus companion bill in the senate.

There are two other major civil rights proposals. One is S 499 introduced in the senate by Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson of Texas. The other is a set of "liberal" bills S 810 (Douglas, et al) and HR 3147 (Celler).

The heart of Sen. Johnson's bill is the creation of an independent gov-

(please turn to page 2)

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Dateline

(continued from page 1)

ernment agency to provide "conciliation assistance" when "disagreements or difficulties regarding the law or constitution . . . are disrupting, or threatening to disrupt, peaceful relations between citizens."

The "liberal" bills go beyond the other measures in providing:

(1) Authority for the federal government to develop and enforce, through the courts, school desegregation plans.

(2) Authority for the attorney general to file civil suits to end segregation of schools and other practices ruled discriminatory by the courts.

A move is on in Oklahoma to circumvent the state constitutional prohibition on alcohol advertising. When Oklahoma repealed its prohibition law, promises were made that no alcohol ads would be allowed in the state. Now the Oklahoma Press association is pushing for an interpretation of the law that would allow for national or brand name advertising without reference to local outlets.

Hearings have been postponed on bills to ban the service of liquor aboard aircraft. But they will be rescheduled soon. The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce committee had originally set the dates of May 14-15. For a full report see page three.

Plans for United States participation in the World Refugee Year were perfected at the White House on May 21-22. A participating agency, the US committee for refugees, has just completed an 18 page leaflet on "The World Refugee Year." Sample copies are available from United States Committee for Refugees, 11 W. 42nd Street, New York 36, N. Y.

The White House sponsored conference urged that the government expand its refugee aid program. It called on both the administration and the congress to spend more money than is now contemplated and to admit an additional number of refugees as non-quota immigrants.

The administration plans to supplement its present $40 million annual program with an additional $4 million to take care of pressing refugee problems during the World Refugee Year beginning July 1. Legislation will also be sent to congress to permit the entry of 10,000 refugees a year above quotas as they now stand. The legislation also provides for a total of 65,000 in case of emergencies such as the Hungarian uprising.

The private US committee for refugees was instrumental in securing the President's call for the conference. However, the committee has recommended an appropriation of $10 million and that 20,000 non-quota refugees be admitted each year.

The house May 21, passed a multi-billion dollar, Democratic-backed housing bill after rejecting Republican efforts to substitute a more modest measure introduced by a Democrat, Rep. A. Sydney Herlong, Jr. of Florida. The Herlong substitute had administration support and would have eliminated all new public housing starts.

The only setback for the Democratic leadership on the house floor was an amendment offered by Rep. Albert Thomas of Texas which will prevent "back door financing." The Thomas amendment requires enactment of an appropriation bill each year before any new money can be made available for Federal National Mortgage association operations, urban renewal, or college housing.

Republicans claim that the bill as passed faces certain veto.

The senate passed, May 20, and sent to the house SJ Res. 41 to establish a "Health For Peace" program of international medical research, with a $50 million annual authorization. Funds for the program must be provided in a separate appropriation bill.

The measure was authored by Sen. Lister Hill of Alabama and had 63 cosponsors. In reporting the measure to the floor, the Senate Labor and Public Welfare committee noted that no one testified against the program during six days of public hearings.

Sub-committee chairman John Bell Williams of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reports that the cancellation of hearings on bills to bar service of liquor aloft will be only temporary. Hearings are to be rescheduled, "as soon as possible." The committee originally scheduled hearings for May 14-15, 1959, but had to delay because of other demands on the calendar.

Bills to ban liquor aloft have now been introduced by six congressmen. The latest is HR 7135, introduced by Rep. Ken Hechler of West Virginia.

On the Senate side, a similar bill introduced by Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina (S 1432) has been referred to the aviation sub-committee chaired by Sen. Mike Monroney of Oklahoma. No hearings have as yet been scheduled.

Proponents of the bill are urging citizens to write and wire asking Sen. Monroney to schedule hearings at an early date.

Washington columnists have reported that House Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas is greatly interested in passage of the measure.

Returning to Washington after a trip home, Rayburn was irritated when the stewardess sold too many drinks to a pair of passengers. They became unruly and made the trip obnoxious for other passengers, including the Speaker of the House.

When he arrived in Washington Rayburn immediately called Rep. Oren Harris of Arkansas, chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Hearings were scheduled.

The House has previously passed a measure to ban drinks aboard skyliners. The bill carried by a huge majority. Later the Senate Commerce Committee buried the issue in the last minute rush of the eighty-fifth congress.

TEMPERANCE

CLEAN UP ON PORNOGRAPHY GAINS MOMENTUM

Recent hearings before a sub-committee of the House Post Office and Civil Service committee indicate that congress and the Post Office department are earnest about cleaning up the mails. Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield has estimated that mail order pornography and obscenity has become a $500 million business in the US.

Last year the Post Office department conducted 4,000 separate investigations relating to the mailing of obscene literature and caused the arrest of 293 persons. But this was only a small beginning. About the middle of April, postal inspectors seized 15 tons of films, slides, photographs and other obscenity at the headquarters of a large eastern dealer.

Legislation not adequate

There has been legislation banning the use of the mails for obscene matter on the books since 1865. But leading court decisions have often frustrated the Post Office department in banning materials generally considered obscene. The House Post Office and Civil Service committee is now attempting to strengthen the hand of the Post Office department in sanitizing the mails.

Rep. Kathryn Granaham of Pennsylvania, chairman of the investigation sub-committee, sees great danger in "the undoubted contribution which obscene literature makes to the growth of juvenile delinquency."

Summerfield testifies

At the first hearing held by the committee, Postmaster General Summerfield testified "it is my deep conviction that one of the most serious moral and social problems in the US today is the multi-million dollar mail order traffic in obscenity."

He estimated the complaints over the use of the mails for obscenity now flood the Post Office department at the rate of 50,000 per year.

"The Post Office department is determinded that this social blight will be stamped out," Summerfield said.

Church groups speak

On May 18 and May 22, church groups were asked to testify before the committee. To set the stage for the hearing, Chairman Granaham urged all church groups to join in a nationwide "citizens crusade" to stamp out this menace to morals.

Lashing out at "peddlers of smut," Rep. Granaham said, "We must fight back when our families are forced to be a captive audience subjected to bombardment by material to which they plainly object."

The use of mailing lists aimed at children and youth was a particular matter of concern to Mrs. Granaham.

Methodist spokesmen

Methodist spokesmen who testified at the hearings included the Rev. Paul Martin, McLean, Va., and the Rev. Robert Regan Jr. representing the General Board of Temperance. Martin guaranteed the support of local Methodist churches in the campaign, initiated by the Post Office committee.

Regan stated, "The ultimate answer to sex problems for the individual means surrendering his sex life to God in the same way that he must surrender every other area of his life . . . But for society, it means that laws must be brought to bear on factors which lead to criminal sex acts and misuse of sex."

New bills before congress

A number of bills have been introduced by congressmen to curb obscenity. And attempts will be made to provide further legislation. Vast majorities of citizens are demanding that responsible use of the press and the mails must be satisfied as well as those who cry "censorship."

The Post Office department is at present seeking to draft legislation which will cover some of the problems of enforcement which it has encountered. New bills should be introduced in congress very soon. It is hoped that the hearings will help support new legislation to aid the post office in its plan to give local communities relief from the filthy deluge.

CSR COMMISSION HELPS STOP LIQUOR STORE

Mrs. Annie Bungie, chairman of the Commission on Christian Social Relations at Randall Memorial Methodist church, Washington, D. C., got her commission organized just in time to keep a liquor store out of the community.

Through the energetic leadership of Mrs. Bungie and the church commission, the Alcoholic Beverage Control board refused to grant a license for a store near the church. The commission members worked through the Deanwood Civic association and successfully demonstrated to the ABC commission that liquor stores were not needed or wanted in their community.

The ABC board held hearings on the matter for three days, but concerned citizens evidenced such determination that no license was granted.

Appearing in support of an alcohol free community, along with the Methodist church and Deanwood Civic association, were the Carver school P-TA, the Baptist church, the Catholic church, the Community Recreation board, and the Elks club. In addition, the Methodist pastor, the Rev. Julius S. Carroll, was on hand with a statement. Statements were read from the district superintendent and bishop.

PROGRAM

The idea

To develop more effective laws and regulations affecting the manufacture, sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages.

Background

In a responsible society citizens must ultimately decide the course of legislative action on any matter.

The problems associated with alcohol are out of hand.

Take alcoholism alone. There are over five million alcoholics. The number is increasing rapidly. It is in "epidemic stages" according to Dr. Selden Bacon of the Yale Center of Alcohol Studies. It is a "national emergency", says Dr. William Menninger of the Menninger clinic.

One answer is to develop more rehabilitation resources. This is gradually being done. Thirty-nine states now have rehabilitation programs. Some hospitals are beginning to open their doors.

A second answer is education and research. This also is becoming an ongoing program in schools, churches, communities and industries. This too must be continued.

But there are other problems—drinking and driving, sales to minors, crimes associated with drinking, political corruption. The responsible citizen, if he is to find any answers, must also turn to legislative effort.

In the words of the message of the 1948 Amsterdan World Council of Churches assembly: "Man is created and called to be a free being, responsible to God and his neighbor. Any tendencies in state and society depriving man of the possibility of acting responsibly are a denial of God's intention for man and his work of salvation."

The message affirmed the world need: "We have to learn afresh to speak boldly in Christ's name both to those in power and to the people, to oppose terror, cruelty and race discrimination, to stand by the outcast, the prisoner and the refugee. . . . We have to learn afresh together what is the duty of the Christian man or woman in industry, in agriculture, in politics, in the professions and in the home.

"We have to ask God to teach us together to say 'no' and to say 'yes' in truth. 'No', to all that flouts the love of Christ, to every system, every program and every person that treats any man as though he were an irresponsible thing or a means of profit. . . . 'Yes', to all that conforms to the love of Christ, to all who seek for justice, . . . to all who—even without knowing it—look for new heavens and a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousnes."

Applying these principles to the problems of drinking, drunkenness and alcoholism, there are a number of things that can be done:

Conference chairmen

(1) Study your state liquor legislation. Get a copy from your state beverage control board. What are the purposes of the laws? Have the laws met the purpose?

(2) Consider ways to decrease consumption in the state under the present system. Can hours of sale be changed?

(3) Is local option possible? If so is there a plan to initiate campaigns in those counties that are ready for them?

(4) What about a state law on alcohol advertising? Have you been working with the state temperance organization to draw up a law preventing the advertising of alcoholic beverages in the state?

(5) Can you work out a better formula to decrease the number of outlets in your state?

(6) Is the law about sales to minors being enforced? What can you do in contacts with your law enforcement officials to remedy any infringement of the law?

(7) Do you have a chemical test law to detect drinking drivers? Does it have the "implied consent" clause? What can you do to urge passage?

(8) What is being done with liquor taxes? Is any of the liquor tax earmarked for special services or does it go directly to the general fund? It is always best for liquor taxes to go directly to the general fund. The only exception should be money that is earmarked for rehabilitation of alcoholics.

(9) How much money is available in your state for the rehabilitation of alcoholics? Can you work out a strategy with your state temperance organization and legislators to strengthen the program of rehabilitation? Are more taxes from liquor needed for this program?

(10) Have you asked the state alcohol beverage control board to critically evaluate the control system now in operation? You might ask the sociology department of the state university or a Methodist college to make a study of the control system during the last 25 years since repeal.

(11) Could you make a study of costs related to drinking, drunkenness and alcoholism in your state, or in a county, to compare with the tax revenue? A college might be asked to make the study.

(12) Can you work more closely with the state temperance organization and organizations such as the League of Women Voters in all legislative concerns?

District directors

(1) Work with your conference board to seek the answers to some of the questions raised above.

(2) Study the liquor laws and regulations in your district.

(3) What is being done with the beer and whiskey taxes that remain within your district? Are any earmarked? Earmarked funds, except for those going into rehabilitation services, usually have a tendency to perpetuate the need for the article taxed.

(4) If local option is possible, can you help initiate a local option campaign? If it is not possible, are you seeking to arouse public opinion to favor it?

(5) Have you considered a district seminar for 1959-1960 giving attention to legislation concerns, local, state and national? Write to the General Board of Temperance if you wish assistance in planning a seminar.

Local church chairmen

(1) Discuss the concept of "responsible citizen" and "responsible society" in your commission meeting as it applies to the problems relating to alcoholic beverages.

(2) Formulate plans to have similar discussions in Methodist Men's organizations, a family night, in the young adult fellowship, and in the Woman's Society of Christian Service.

(3) Study the laws in your community. Ask a commission member to report on law enforcement relating to sale and consumption of alcohol.

(4) Make a study of the costs related to drinking in your community as compared with the profits derived from alcohol sale. Publicize the report in the local paper.

(5) Explore the programs of your district, conference and state organizations. Can you help back specific issues?

(6) Watch for developments on national legislation. Can you contact your congressman and senators to back national issues?

MISCELLANY

In New York, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller vetoed a measure that would have authorized the playing of bingo at county fairs under the sponsorship of religious, charitable, veterans' or volunteer firemen's organizations.

In Maryland, Gov. J. Millard Tawes signed into law a bill permitting chemical tests as prima facie evidence in drunk driving cases. This makes Maryland the 29th state besides the District of Columbia to have a chemical test law.

In Iowa, the house killed a bill which would have provided for county option on licensing sale of liquor by the drink. It was defeated 72-35.

by *Cardine R. Hooton*

What is the significance of Whitsunday? For these peculiar times it must become more than the commemoration of an event in history. Pentecost is more than the Sunday that comes fifty days after Easter. It represents the real beginning of a powerful Christian church. When believers of any age tarry in God's presence with sufficient desire to receive Him, the Holy Spirit comes.

At a time when men are saying, "The problem of today is to be a saint without God," Christians desperately need the illumination and inspiration of the Holy Spirit. Churches and individuals are strong and purposeful only when endued with the refreshing presence of the Holy Guest who supplies Christians with grace and significance. We confess that the Holy Spirit is "God present with us for guidance, for comfort and for strength." But to what extent do we allow Him to control our lives?

Our real problem is not to be good without God, or to be successful amidst failure, or free from the paralyzing influences that threaten defeat. The great problem is to make the complete surrender of our lives to the governance of God. The secret of optimism and dauntless courage to face all issues lies in the extent to which we are possessed by the Holy Spirit.

Enthusiasm *(entheos)* comes from the confidence that God is in us. That is the communication with the Divine which makes for effective rapport with people.

Let us join our prayers with those of the score or more of senators who meet in the early mornings of each week to seek the will and way of God in difficult situations which good citizens must inevitably face. Such waiting on the Lord by the faithful few of every community could displace chaos with order and supplant fear with faith.

What would our world be like if it were condensed down into one community? How many people would be Protestant, how many white? Who would have the money? Who would get the food?

These questions are answered in the following Associated Church Press syndicated article by Henry Smith Leiper. Dr. Leiper is executive secretary of the Missions Council, Congregational Christian Churches and secretary of the Friends of the World Council of Churches.

WORLD PEACE

OUR WORLD IN MINIATURE

If in our imagination we might compress the total population of the world, now more than two and a half billion persons, into a community of one thousand persons living in a single town, the following is a picture of the contrasts we would then vividly see.

Sixty persons would represent the U.S. population; the rest of the world would be represented by 940 persons. The 60 Americans would be receiving half of the total income of the entire community; the 940 other persons would share the remaining half.

One-Third Christians

Of the Americans in the town, 36 would be members of Christian churches and 24 would not. In the town as a whole about 330 people would be classified as Christians and 670 would not be so classified. Less than 100 in the whole community would be Protestant Christians and more than 230 would be Roman Catholics. At least 80 people in the town would be believing communists and 370 others would be under communist domination.

Classified as to skin color, 303 people would be white and 697 would be classified as colored. The 60 Americans would have an average life expectancy of 70 years, all the other 940 would average under 40 years.

The 60 Americans would possess 15½ times as much goods per person as all the rest of the people. On an average they would produce 16 percent of the town's total food supply, but would consume all but 1½ percent of that and keep most of it for their own future use in expensive storage equipment.

Since most of the 940 non-Americans in the community would always be hungry and never quite know when they would get enough to eat, the situation created by this disparity in food supply and the existence of vast food reserves, becomes readily apparent, particularly in view of the fact that Americans already eat 72 percent above the maximum food requirements. Because of the cost of storing their surplus food, they could actually save money by giving away any excess food. But many would regard that as the dangerous "give-away" program of soft headed "do-gooders."

Power Supplies

Of the community's total supply of electric power, the 60 Americans would have 12 times as much as all the rest; 22 times as much coal, 21 times as much oil and gasoline, 50 times as much steel, and 50 times as much in general equipment of all kinds. Of the 60 Americans the lowest income groups would be better off than the average in much of the rest of the town.

With the exception of perhaps 200 persons representing Western Europe

and a few favored classes in other areas, like South America, South Africa and Australia, and a few wealthy Japanese, literally most of the non-American people in this imaginary compressed community would be ignorant, poor, hungry, and sick. Half of them would be unable to read or write.

Moreover, half of the people in this community would never have heard of Jesus Christ, or what he taught, and for what he lived and died. On the other hand, more than half would be hearing about Karl Marx, Nicolai Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Nikita Khrushchev and other communist leaders.

In view of these facts it is interesting to contemplate that the average Christian American family would be spending $850 each year for military defense and less than $3.50 a year to share their Christian faith with the rest of the people in the community.

Out of his average income of $2,500 per year, the gift of each American person for all purposes other than private and personal gifts would average less than $55 per year. This might raise a question as to how seriously he regards the Christian faith or the meaning of Christmas with its emphasis on peace on earth and good will among men.

BERLIN CRISIS: HOW DOES IT STAND?

The fear and dismay first occasioned by Mr. Khrushchev's Berlin ultimatum of November 10 has been dissipated by talk and action in planning for the Foreign Ministers' conference. Now an opposite fear of little results obtains, with journalists calling the half-completed session a "pantomine"—a mere rehearsal for a later summit meeting. The truth is doubtless somewhere between with limited achievements and moderate failure.

Situation Not Normal

To suppose that an armistice arrangement could become a permanent solution is irrational at the outset. Neither the splitting of a great city nor the division of the country was normal. The zonal division of Germany by the three powers at the Elbe occurred before the fighting stopped; later the French zone was added. The Potsdam agreement in August, 1945, envisioned eventual union of Germany and free elections.

Since raising the issue Khrushchev shifted the base for his position from the Potsdam agreement to London consultations in 1944 and has moderated the demands and conditions. Mikoyan, while in the United States, suggested a federated Germany.

Whatever else she wants, Russia wants a summit meeting, recognition of the East German government, nullification of West Berlin and the weakening of NATO and the West European community. She exhibits real anxiety over a nuclearized West Germany. She prefers a fragmented or piecemeal approach with West Berlin the chief focus of concern.

Britain stole the diplomatic limelight for the West through, and following, Macmillan's visit to Moscow. The positive hope she affirmed, that diplomatic advance was possible, and her flexibility of attitude were even more important than the positions Macmillan advanced.

West Germany has taken the most determined and fixed stance of any; but her undivided attention to the matter has hardly been possible with the leadership changes attendant on Adenauer's shift of office.

France has stood closer to Germany than usual, with De Gaulle, the continental nationalist, manifesting his "jurisprudence of grandeur."

U. S. Approach

The United States approached the Foreign Ministers' conference with limited optimism, seeking to explore safe and suitable alternatives without forsaking West Berlin, and to forge such preliminary steps as to validate any later summit meeting. Our tone and approach has been moderate and cautious. For example, in late April Secretary of State Herter agreed to restrict our flight patterns into Berlin in such manner as to eliminate further controversy about air space prior to the session.

Discussion Points

At least two proposals have become centers of discussion here at home. The first is renewed attention to the possibilities of disengagement in Germany and Central Europe. James P. Warburg and others have sought a neutralized zone and procedures which would roll back armed might, leaving a buffer area between. The Rapacki Plan has been modified and other disengagement proposals revised.

Berlin A Trust City

The solution advanced by Walter Lippman, following his quick tour of European capitals, has caught much more attention and apparently has greater chance of acceptance. Lippman proposes, since reunification is not immediately possible, that Berlin be protected as a trust city under the United Nations, including the presence of a token UN military force. Conditions of co-existence and the relationship of the two Berlins are to be adequately spelled out.

Hans Morgenthau describes the possible choices in the Berlin solution as no more than three. These are: to preserve the status quo at least in essence; to re-unify all Germany and "Germanize" Berlin; or

a limited solution of which the first stage is to shift the legal basis for the Western presence in Berlin.

The United States spoke constructively when Christian Herter offered a package solution including an appointed body to draft a suitable constitution, plebescite leading to a single new parliament, and eventual government and a suitable peace treaty for a unified Germany.

Partial Agreement Possible

It is obvious that procedures will bulk as largely in the solution as matters of substance. Only a very partial agreement is possible at this level, both because Russia wants a summit meeting, and because her spokesman cannot give final commitment at this level. Nor are the Western powers, although fully agreed in purpose, sufficiently in accord on details to advance beyond loose compromises at this time.

There are some who have urged a much larger role for the UN and its presence at all such conferences, not realizing that the United Nations is an organized arrangement among nations and that the major powers do not envision it as an agency to sit in on diplomatic proceedings of this kind. So Dag Hammerskjold gave the opening address, then left.

Some values and problems, too often overlooked, need clearly to be kept in mind. For example, the freedom and success of West Berlin will be safeguarded even if its role as an escape hatch from totalitarianism will have to diminish.

The ideological structure and the rivalry of the two Germanys has proceeded farther than we realize, while re-unification becomes more of a sentiment and a hope. Hence, the two delegations at the side tables, representing West and East Germany, speak in English and Russian respectively, not in German in either case.

Too little attention has been given to what the German people want and will accept; the great powers are not free to move them around as pawns in a larger solution.

Neither NATO nor the Warsaw Pact will be nullified even if their importance is dwarfed in each case.

The European economic community, as a trade and market area, must not be suffocated or disrupted.

The large issues involved would increasingly indicate that present negotiations will move a short distance but that neither side is ready to unravel the whole situation. Many more meetings and many more stages are in prospect.—DET

MORE THESES ON THE CHURCH DOOR

Several centuries ago Martin Luther, disturbed by the selling of indulgences, nailed 95 statements concerning Catholic doctrine and practice on the oaken door of a Wittenburg church. In those days a notice on the church door was the equivalent of a full page ad in a modern newspaper.

The selling of indulgences is a dead issue. The making of nuclear war is the liveliest issue of our day.

Ten Modern Theses

About a year ago in modern Germany ten earth-shaking theses concerning the church and nuclear war were submitted to the national synod of the German Lutheran Church by the *Bruderschaften:*

(1) War is the ultimate means, always, in every form, a questionable means of resolving political tensions between nations.

(2) For various reasons, good and less good, churches in all lands and all ages have hitherto not considered the preparation and the application of this ultimate means to be impossible.

(3) The prospect of a future war to be waged with the use of modern means of annihilation has created a new situation, in the face of which the church cannot remain neutral.

(4) War, in the form of atomic war, means the mutual annihilation of the participating peoples as well as of countless human beings of other peoples, which are not involved in the combat between the two adversaries.

(5) War, in the form of atomic war, is therefore seen to be an instrument incapable of being used for the resolution of political conflicts, because it destroys every presupposition of political resolution.

(6) Therefore, the church and the individual Christian can say nothing but an *a priori No* to a war with atomic weapons.

(7) Already preparation for such a war is under all circumstances sin against God and the neighbor, for which no church and no Christian can accept the responsibility.

(8) We therefore demand in the name of the Gospel than an immediate end be made to preparations for such a war within our land and nation regardless of all other considerations.

(9) We challenge all those who seriously want to be Christians to renounce, without reserve and under all circumstances, any participation in preparations for atomic war.

(10) In the face of this question, the opposing point of view or neutrality cannot be advocated Christianly. Both mean the denial of all three articles of the Christian faith.

Challenge Rearmament

The *Bruderschaften* is a voluntary association of Lutherans, mostly pas-

tors and teachers, who meet for study and witness. They are challenging the rearmament program of the West German government under Adenauer. Especially disturbing to them is the inclusion of nuclear weapons in the arms of their nation. In the *Bruderschaften* are men like Pastor Mensching and Martin Niemoller.

In May, 1958, at the national synod of the German Lutheran Church the *Brudershaften* presented the ten theses as a statement of their belief and a challenge to the thinking of others. If a vote had been taken, the theses would have received majority support. For the sake of unity a vote upon them was not requested.

End of An Age

This development in German theology may be viewed as another step toward the end of the "age of Constantine." It was the first Roman Christian emperor who brought together the church and the state, who initiated the dangerous identification of the two institutions.

Whether it be the Confessing Church responding to Hitler, the East Germans under Marxism, or the *Bruderschaften* under NATO, the goal to which many German Christians are being driven is a church which will be the church in the face of the national policy.

End of a Theory

This movement in Germany also suggests that the "just war" theory of Christian response to war is coming to an end. Before the age of nuclear weapons, such a doctrine had some meaning. But how can justice be manifested in a war which kills civilian populations in mass and jeopardizes the germ plasm of unborn generations?

The position of the *Bruderschaften* is not pacifist, for no attempt is made to judge past wars. But future nuclear wars are judged and condemned as sin against God and man. Therefore, some have called the members of the *Bruderschaften* nuclear pacifists.

Support for Statement

The famous Karl Barth of Switzerland gives his full support to the *Bruderschaften* theses: "The *Bruderschaften,* having their origin in, and belonging with, what happened 25 years ago (resistance to Hitler by the Confessing Church), should be assured that I am with them wholeheartedly and stand behind them, always, but especially in the concern which disturbs them now, and that I shall continue to do so in the future all the more joyously, the more they

continue the pathway upon which they have entered, clear and decided, uncompromisingly, and consistently."

Statement Available

Readers of *Contact* who are interested in having the full statements of German theologians concerning nuclear weapons may obtain 67 pages of mimeographed material, "Documents on the Contemporary German Church Struggle," from the General Board of World Peace for $1.00.

—CS

by *Daniel E. Taylor*

Fortunately, any actual fear of major war over the Berlin crisis is abating. But certain viewpoints expressed by the leaders of each of the two great powers ought not to be overlooked.

President Eisenhower has made plain that if war comes it will be due to Russian foolhardiness or obstinacy in overlooking our firmness and purpose. Mr. Khrushchev, in turn, has been quoted as saying that war between the two countries would be chargeable to the USA. Both sides disavow responsibility.

A 52-year old mother, one of a dozen persons waiting for days to bring their concern about fallout to members of the Atomic Energy commission, recounts her experience in *The Christian Century*. Officials finally listened to their stories, but always with the rejoinder that each was only fulfilling his orders; responsibility lay elsewhere.

At every level in our military build-up one gets the same answer. Each person is only faithfully doing his job, whether he is designing missiles at a drafting board, developing a solid fuel for rockets, making plutonium for bombs, or driving piling at an ICBM site. Responsibility is vaguely fixed elsewhere; each man proclaims his helplessness on this point.

The pilot who dropped the bomb over Nagasaki has many times tried to commit suicide because he feels responsible for the death of 100 thousand people. Psychiatrists are repeatedly trying to make him see the light so evident to all rational, sensible people like us—namely, that he, too, has no responsibility in the matter and therefore no cause for qualms of conscience.

Thank heaven, no one has any responsibility! We are all just doing what we are supposed to do. If that ushers in doomsday—too bad!

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

The Chicago and national press have given extensive coverage recently to the story of Farmer Yankus of Michigan and his family.

Yankus is the farmer who sold out to pay fines levied by the Federal Government. He liquidated all of his assets—farm property, equipment and stock—to move from the USA to Australia as a protest against the government's restriction of his freedom to operate his farm as he wished.

A LESSON FROM FARMER YANKUS

Farmer Yankus planted more grain than allowed by his allotment as stipulated by the Federal Agricultural administration. He fed this grain to poultry and livestock. He was fined several thousand dollars by the Federal Government.

This whole episode confronts the United States with some very interesting problems and raises some pertinent questions for those interested in social action and for the church and country as a whole.

Some of the Problems

(1) How can an individual protest against a system and procedures which he believes are essentially wrong? It is true that the Federal Government acted within its right, since Yankus refused to abide by the law. But how does an individual protest effectively?

(2) Is it right for a government to demand that a farmer use his property for something against which he has strong objection, especially since the produce from that property was to be used for production which is not restricted?

(3) How can a balance be maintained between the demands of a government-supported price policy on agricultural products and complete freedom to produce anything one chooses to produce, including those items which are in over-supply and which are being price-supported and stored by the Federal Government?

(4) Does the nation have a responsibility to underwrite the special burdens of a particular group, such as the farmers, who are in a more difficult position in reference to supply and demand, both for the things they need and the things they produce?

Sentiment Favors Yankus

Public sentiment in general supports the right of Farmer Yankus to his private actions, especially if these actions are not designed to load the market with produce already in oversupply, but to produce poultry and cattle.

Also, there is a growing feeling that these punitive provisions of the agricultural program ought to be revised in cases such as his.

In addition, there is no doubt that by protesting in such a dramatic way, Yankus is performing a service for the maintenance of the liberties of all people in this nation.

Local Church Action

What are some specific responsibilities for social action groups especially in the local church?

Some seem to be:

(1) Make a careful study of the agricultural laws and restrictions and provisions to determine if inequities are present, and hardship is being created unnecessarily.

(2) If there is a conviction that these punitive provisions and other provisions of the law ought to be

removed, develop an action project to create a demand that they be removed by legislation or otherwise.

(3) Some of the ways to get at these responsibilities:

Use the agricultural kit developed by the General Board of Social and Economic Relations.

Plan an agricultural conference with the assistance of the general board's staff.

Discuss these matters with other church organizations, with the farm organizations of your community, with the local agricultural representative of the Federal Government, with your state agency.

FARM LABOR NOT ELIGIBLE FOR MINIMUM WAGE

One of the discrepancies in the Fair Labor Standards act is that farm laborers are not covered by minimum wage provisions. Minimum inclusion has been sought by at least two bills, Senate Bill S 1085 introduced by Sen. Pat McNamara with Sen. Joseph Clark, and an identical

House Bill HR 4948 introduced by Rep. James Roosevelt. Rep. Roosevelt has also introduced another farm minimum wage bill suggesting an alternate approach, HR 4947.

Your congressman will be interested in hearing from you on this matter.

The Senate Labor and Public Affairs committee has a subcommittee on labor chaired by Sen. John F. Kennedy, with the following members: Pat McNamara, Wayne Morse, Jennings Randolph, Barry Goldwater, Everett Dirksen, Winston L. Prouty.

The subcommittee on labor standards, House Education and Labor Committee is chaired by Phil M. Landrum and its members are: James Roosevelt, John H. Dent, Roman C. Pucinski, William H. Ayres and Edgar W. Heistand.

The necessity for this type of legislation is indicated by a very interesting graph just published by the United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Economics division.

The graph indicates that the farm output per man hour has increased from 1945 to 1957 by about 65 percent, whereas the real hourly wages of hired farm workers has decreased slightly between 1945 and 1957.

NATIONAL COUNCIL SPEAKS ON MINIMUM WAGE COVERAGE

There is a great deal of discussion at the moment about the increase in basic minimum wage coverage. Hearings are being held by the federal authorities and Congress. The General Board of the National Council of Churches at its recent meeting adopted the following resolution:

"That the principle of minimum wage legislation, federal and state, should be supported as a practical and proven means of assuring at least the minimum standard of living necessary for the maintenance of health and decency for family living today, and should be extended to all workers, and

"That the general board authorize representatives of the National Council of Churches to testify at hearings in support of the principle of the extension of minimum wage legislation to include groups not now covered."

This would be a good legislative item upon which an annual conference and a local church commission might want to act.

TEXAS MENTALLY ILL RECEIVE INSUFFICIENT CARE

One of the crying needs of our society is more adequate care of the mentally ill. In state after state we are unearthing details of this desperate situation.

Recently we reported on the State of Illinois. Now we mention the State of Texas. At Rusk State hospital eight doctors care for 2,044 patients. This means that even working 60 or more hours a week it is impossible for a doctor to give anything like 15 minutes to each patient. All need psychiatric care, some desperately.

The main problems are:

(1) Overcrowding. Dozens of people are often in a room together and if violent in any way they are under tranquilizers.

(2) Inadequate medical and nursing care.

(3) Very limited facilities for any type of therapy designed for the rehabilitation of these patients into normal society.

NEGRO LEADER JAILED BECAUSE OF POSTER

The following case is one that should have state and national prominence and active interest by social action people all over the church. This report comes from the Department of Religious Liberty of the National Council of Churches.

"Asbury Howard, Negro trade union and civic leader in Bessemer, Ala., was sentenced on January 24,

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

1959, to 60 days on the chain gang because he had caused a sign to be printed portraying a Negro with chained wrists, praying, 'Lord, help all Americans to see that you intended human beings everywhere to have the same rights.' The sign also indicated racial restrictions on nine activities: 'you can't eat—work—play—study—worship . . . here.'

"The whole might with propriety be reproduced in any religious publication. But Asbury Howard was convicted on the basis of a local ordinance against 'obscene, lewd, nude, scurrilous, libelous' publication.

"Released on bail, he was severely beaten. Appeals so far have failed. The American Civil Liberties union has offered its help in the case, and expressed the belief that 'at least a *de facto* conspiracy had occurred when, in violation of Federal civil rights law, police officers stood by' and did nothing while the mob beat both Howard and his son."

. . . IT'S QUOTABLE

"Those who contend that the true faith can never get into politics should remember that zeal for a false faith can!

"National aggrandizement, private expedience, tribal doctrines of blood and soil openly take the place of morals, until man begins to lose his mind in the suppression of thought and his soul in the body politic. He shuts his eyes to what he is and begins to regard primarily what he has.

"Things count, and life grows cheap, ending for him in emptiness and hysteria and a ruthless bondage to his sterile lusts."—Paul Scherer

by *A. Dudley Ward*

I had the opportunity of participating in a most unusual conference on Monday, May 11, 1959.

About 500 people were brought together in Washington, D. C. by the President's Committee on Government Contracts. Vice President Nixon is the chairman of this inter-faith committee. The group discussed ways in which the churches can assist in creating an atmosphere for the observance of the provisions for merit employment in government contracts.

Nixon opened and closed the conference, with timely remarks. His main point was: discrimination in employment, as in all other areas where there is discrimination, is essentially a moral issue. Therefore, it is an issue upon which the churches and church leaders have a great deal to say and have a fundamental responsibility to work.

The entire conference responded enthusiastically. The religious leaders said they would assume the challenge of bringing this moral dimension of the problem to their constituency, and so far as it was possible, to their communities.

Methodism, had the largest denominational delegation. Almost 40 Methodist people, suggested by the Council of Bishops and others, were invited personally and officially by the Vice President. They came at their own expense from as far as Arizona.

This was the first time such a conference had been called by a government agency. Representatives of Jewish, Catholic, and Protestant official organizations spoke.

The work of the President's committee was presented by a member, Mr. John A. Roosevelt. Experiences in the church were told by the Rev. Martin Luther King; in industry by Mr. A. Philip Randolph, president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and vice president of the AFL-CIO.

The Hon. Lawrence E. Walsh,

deputy Attorney General of the United States, a member of the President's Committee, gave some very interesting and incisive information on the type of legislation which is needed to achieve full civil rights in this nation. A list of these are contained in the "Dateline" section of this issue of *Contact.*

The afternoon was devoted to workshops in which members of the conference specifically discussed the questions, "What is the function of the President's Committee?" and "What can the churches do to use this arm of the government to further social justice and obtain merit employment in government contracts?"

The concluding session consisted of workshop reporting and an address by the Vice President.

One of the fine leaders of the President's Committee is Mr. George McKibben, a noted Methodist layman from Chicago. Mr. McKibben is secretary of the Council on World Service and Finance, an active member of the National Conference of Christians and Jews and a trustee of St. James Methodist church in Chicago—that city's most noted inclusive church.

We strongly recommend that every Annual Conference Board of Social and Economic Relations and every local church commission on Christian social relations get information about this committee. It is an astounding thing to note that there are, at this very moment in the United States, six million contracts that private corporations have with the Federal Government.

STATES ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

An increasing number of states are facing the question of whether legislation should be introduced to abolish capital punishment.

The following states have abolished capital punishment: Michigan, 1847; Rhode Island, 1852; Wisconsin, 1853; Maine, 1887; North Dakota, 1895; Minnesota, 1911; Alaska, 1957; Hawaii, 1957; and Delaware, 1958.

Indications are that the states are not sorry. The data which is reported from the official report from the Bureau of the Police, Wilmington, Del. reveal that in the 11 months before abolition there were six murders. In the eleven months after abolition there was one murder. In 1957 there were ten murders; in 1958 there were two murders.

Reactions Recorded

Comments by persons in three states which have capital punishment indicate how they view their action and its results.

The Hon. Sanger B. Powers, director of corrections, State of Wisconsin, says: "Capital punishment was abolished in Wisconsin way back in 1853, and we have never since at any time felt there was a need for returning to this primitive method of punishment."

Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan says: "My belief is strengthened that Michigan should not return to the death penalty which was abandoned 110 years ago. The evidence that the death penalty does not deter crimes seems to me to be overwhelming."

Gov. Orville Freeman of Minnesota says: "Such factors as the possibility of wrongful death occurring, apparent failure of capital punishment as a deterrent, and new concepts emphasizing treatment and rehabilitation all played a part in the abolishing of the death penalty."

Illinois Plans Action

The latest state to have legislation for abolition before it is Illinois. A committee to abolish capital punishment, chaired by the Most Rev. Bernard J. Sheil is actively at work. It is publicity reported that the governor of the state is fully sympathetic to the move. People from all denominations are working actively for the passage of this legislation. It is endorsed by many distinguished Methodists.

Local Action Needed

What is the situation in your state? Would it be time now for you to assist in the organization of a committee for the abolishment of capital punishment?

The Social Creed of 1956 places a very important weapon in your hand on the matter.

"We stand for the application of the redemptive principle to the treatment of offenders against the law, to reform of penal and correctional methods, and to criminal court procedure. For this reason we deplore the use of capital punishment."

The General Board of Social and Economic Relations is ready to help you.

CENTRAL KANSAS YOUTH HOLD CITIZENSHIP SEMINAR

The Board of Social and Economic Relations of the Central Kansas conference cooperated with the MYF Citizenship committee to hold a Citizenship Seminar in Topeka recently.

This represents a real ideal for other boards in the annual conference. It is a way to support the youth in their efforts to develop responsible citizenship.

The conference was three days in length. The purpose was to acquaint the youth with the facts of political life and certain specific issues, such as, care of mentally ill, race relations, social welfare. There was fundamental training in the art of politics. Mrs. Dana Dawson, wife of the resident bishop, assisted in the fine inspirational worship services.

For this type of activity the general board would be most happy to provide support, resources and leadership.

WHO DOES MOST TO PROMOTE WORLD PEACE

Seventeen thousand highschool students were interviewed on a series of questions by a panel of Purdue university leaders. One question was: "What one group of people do you think can do the most to promote peace in the world?"

Student response to the question indicated:

Religious leaders	40%
Educators	15%
Military leaders	15%
Politicians	9%
Leaders in science	8%
Statesmen	6%

Religious leaders received more votes of confidence from girls than from boys, and from rural teams than from urban students. Young people from high socioeconomic level homes rank educators and scientists higher and religious and military leaders lower than did their classmates.

. . . at your service

AUDIO VISUALS

The American Girl—16mm motion picture, 30 min., black and white, rental $2, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y., or nearest regional office.

Based on an event that really happened, this exciting story was inspired by an experience of a mid-Western teenager in a typical, growing suburban community. It probes the emotional troubles that confuse decent young minds assaulted by the inconsistency between what people *say* and what they *do*. In a time when our world is deeply concerned with juvenile problems, we proudly recommend this portrait of an American girl whose integrity and community pride made possible a film tribute to juvenile decency.—DW

UN SERVICES ARE WELL RECEIVED

The television series *Dateline UN*, consisting of 13 fifteen-minute programs, has already been signed up by more than 50 television stations in 25 states. Each film in the series is being made available on loan for school use on 16 mm projectors. Requests should go to Mr. Fred Kugel, chairman, US Broadcasters Committee for the United Nations, 422 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

The UN has just produced a new color film titled *Power Among Men*. It describes significant projects in Italy, Haiti, Canada and Norway. The premiere was held in New York City. The 90-minute film will be shown in American theatres in the coming months.

PAMPHLETS

Employed Women and the Church—by Cynthia Wedel, jointly published by the General Department of United Church Women and the Department of Church and Economic Life of the National Council of Churches, available from Publication and Distribution Dept., National Council of Churches, 120 E. 23rd Street, New York 10, N. Y., 35 cents.

This is a study guide for those who want to get the facts, figures and problems involved in the increasing employment of women in industrial and professional life.

The questions asked are these:

(1) What does the increase of employment mean for society, for the churches, for all voluntary agencies?

(2) What does the increase in the number of employed women mean in men-women relationships, in family life, and in such community problems as juvenile delinquency?

(3) What responsibility does the church bear for serving the employed women and their families?

Mrs. Wedel, past president of United Church Women, makes incisive and straightforward statements such as: "It is impossible now to turn the clock back, stop educating women, and forbid them employment . . . The church's legitimate concern for the quality of family life . . . too often . . . seems to be expressed in trying to conserve the family patterns of the past . . . The two-income home can be as happy as the traditional one."

This would be an excellent piece to use in your adult, young adult, and senior high school groups where the members will be discussing family and marriage in the home and the new conditions which they will face as they enter this area of life.—DW

Population Bulletin—published eight times a year, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1507 M Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C., $3 a year, 50¢ single copy.

Increasingly we are informed of the population explosion in the world today. We have been getting lots of figures and some fancies in all sorts of publications.

One of the most authentic reports that has come across our desk recently is the March, 1959 issue of the *Population Bulletin*. This will give you good material plus indicating other resources available.—DW

The Economic Effect of School Closing—reprint of a talk by Jim Montgomery, business editor of the Atlanta *Constitution*. Copies can be ordered from the Southern Regional Council, Inc., 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta 3, Ga.

In many places the question of school closing is a high-priority topic. This booklet is a good piece of material for use in the local church facing such a community issue.—DW

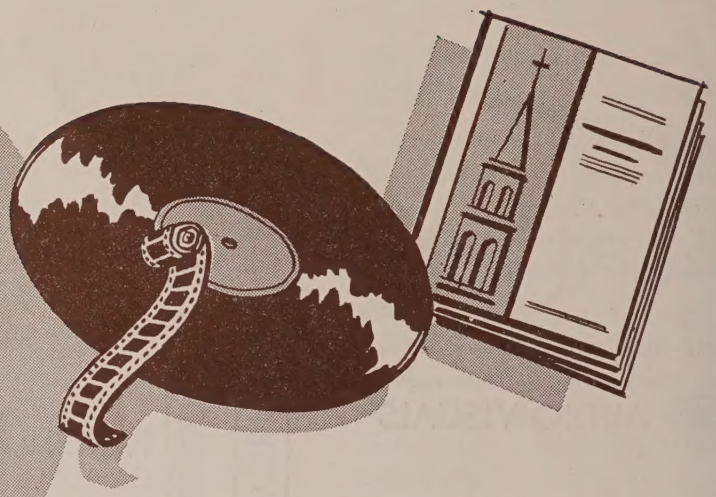
The Christian Family and the Use of Its Income—March, 1959 edition of *Social Action*, published by Council of Christian Social Action of the United Church of Christ, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., 25 cents.

This magazine presents information which could be used as a basis for a local church program on the family income and its use.

The subject is presented in a good, concise, factual manner. Such questions are discussed as: "What should be the relationship between necessities and frills in the Christian family's budget?" "What is the relationship between family income in the United States and other nations?"

NEW! for YOU

a Christian Social Relations leader



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